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The Chicago Tribune.

"Wants" in "The Tribune"

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JACOB SHARP CONVICTED.

THE JURY FINDS HIM GUILTY AS CHARGED IN TWO INDICTMENTS.

A Verdict Reached After an Absence of Only Thirteen Minutes from the Court-Room—A Recommendation to the Mercy of the Court the Only Thing to Soften the Blow—Sentence to Be Passed July 12—The Prisoner Completely Broken—The Judge's Charge.

New York, June 30.—(Special.)—The jury in the Sharp case, after a deliberation of only thirteen minutes this evening, found the defendant, Jacob Sharp, guilty of bribery. He will not be sentenced before July 12, for the court has been adjourned until that day. When Mr. Sharp came in he turned his chair so that he could not, without changing his position, see the judge and the jury. He clasped both hands over the head of his cane and leaned his head like a man who was expecting the worst. The clerk stood up, and called the names of the panel one by one. "Mr. Foreman, gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," was the answer. "Is the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty," said the foreman.

Jacob Sharp sat with his head for a moment. The responsibility of the previous seven days had been relieved. "Not guilty." There was a mighty stare from the crowd. Judge Barrett looked disappointed. Mr. Sharp rose and Attorney Rand turned pale and looked into his client's eyes. Sharp dropped back into his chair as if struck by lightning. All these things and many more happened in much less time than it takes to tell them. The foreman recovered his senses. "Not guilty," he announced. "I mean guilty—guilty as to count." The court scribbler, Judge Barrett himself again, the color returned to the face of the District Attorney and the spectators. Sharp, Parsons and Jacobus looked greener than ever, and Jacob Sharp put on to his chair and stared at the jury with his usual, deep sphinx look. Rice's counsel, not a gray hair on his eighteen-carat head, looked from face to face of the jurymen, trying to read their verdict in their faces. Judge Barrett, having granted Sharp's request for delay in sentence, and granting the motion for a stay of proceedings, looked at the clock. It was 5:13. The jury had been out thirteen minutes. Sharp's counsel, Rice, Parsons and Jacobus, were all on their feet at once. Rice was the first to speak. He said that the defendant was not in a condition of health to undergo the ordeal of sentence at present. He asked that the sentence be postponed for a week. Mr. Parsons and Mr. Jacobus followed in the same strain. Mr. Rand, for the prosecution, said that he had no objection to the motion. Judge Barrett said that he would grant the motion, but that he would not do so without the consent of the jury. He asked the jurymen if they would be willing to remain in the jury-room for a few minutes longer. They said that they would. Judge Barrett then said that he would grant the motion for a week, and that he would not sentence the prisoner before July 12. Mr. Rice asked that the prisoner be allowed to remain at his home in charge of a keeper. The request was granted. Sharp's counsel then asked that the prisoner be allowed to remain at his home in charge of a keeper. The request was granted. Sharp's counsel then asked that the prisoner be allowed to remain at his home in charge of a keeper. The request was granted.

THE VERDICT.

Judge Barrett ordered the jury that their verdict must be unanimous. Each juryman was then asked in turn if the verdict was his verdict. Each answered in the affirmative. Sharp's face was a study. He sat with his head in his hands, looking at the floor. Then he looked up and looked at the jury. Then he looked down again. Then he looked up and looked at the jury. Then he looked down again. Then he looked up and looked at the jury. Then he looked down again

EASTMAN

GOOD FOR THE FAVORITE.

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SAINTS AND SINNERS.
PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG
CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
ARABIAN NIGHTS

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

The Illinois State Fraternal Association is in session in this city.

Tuesday was the commencement day at Yale, Vassar and Harvard.

It is believed that the strike of the tinplate men has been averted.

Sir Edwin Arnold will start on the tour around the world to-day.

Fire at Elizabethtown, Ky., destroyed $50,000 worth of business property.

Queen Victoria gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

Queen Victoria's uncle Cleveland will be remembered next year that he will be elected.

Two new city directory stores on Lexington in the population of Chicago of about 50,000 persons.

The National Building Trades Council of the United States was organized in this city yesterday.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce will celebrate with elaborate exercises during July and August.

County Commissioner Wiest's landscape gave unprecedented cut to the authorities. He spent the night with a hatchet.

A. A. Talman, Vice-President and General Manager of the Wabash Railway, died suddenly Tuesday night at Peru, Ind.

Governor Evans of South Carolina is to-day closed an Secretary Lamar's successor to name the latter is both Supreme Judge.

Canadian Gazette is authority for the statement that the Boer has lost an intention of sending a cruiser to his country.

The Tribune will acknowledge the receipt of and forward provisions or money for the sufferers by the Mansfield (Wis.) fire.

An attempt at Big more in Cape Whale to assassinate by excitement was a peculiar feature of the New York market yesterday.

P. D. and C. W. Armour have sold to F. G. Bourne, for $50,000, $60,000 feet on Indiana avenue, 200 feet north of Forty-ninth street.

It took the jury in the John Henry "Dolly" case but fifteen minutes after the case closed yesterday to return a verdict of guilty.

Cardinal Rampolla wrote an emphatic denial to the charge that he and Archbishop Walsh are active promoters of Separatism in Belgium.

The Chinese Legations at Paris and London are to be reunited. Hong Kye will be the new Chinese Minister to Germany, Austria, Russia, and Holland.

In an interview at Washington Judge Payne said: "Harrison's friends acted in order a term for him on the occasion of his visit to Illinois, but they failed."

S. A. Rice, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, says business is largely ahead of last year's totals. He attributes it to the decrease in free riding.

Queen Dowager Victoria of Wales has thanked the people of Dublin for the loyal addresses presented to her on the occasion of the visit of herself and her brother-Prince George to the city.

The French Chamber of Deputies has agreed that students at the Roman School may be killed at the school, and that the time they have spent shall be considered equivalent to military service.

Prussian Bankers are affected at the action of Max Schultz, the new Papal Nuncio at Paris, in appearing on principal event at a recent Socialist meeting, and intend to question the Chamber of Deputies about it.

An investigation was yesterday commenced in New York into the management and condition of the insane asylum on Ward's Island, charges having been made that the cost was fast and that the attendants were brutal.

Twenty-one persons have just undergone trial at St. Petersburg for being active members of a revolutionary society. Three were acquitted, thirteen sentenced to death, ten to exile to Siberia, and the others to imprisonment at hard labor.

Sir Edward Clarke, Attorney-General for Ireland, is to make a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Sir Gibson, now Solicitor-General for Ireland, will succeed him as Attorney-General, and Sergeant Peter O'Brien will become Solicitor-General.

It is reported that M. Waddington, French Ambassador at London, has informed Lord Salisbury that as French Cabinet would sign a treaty of arbitration between England and Egypt if Egypt for a limited time. It is stated that Salisbury will put an end to Turkey's dispute that England shall only have the right to exercise rights in the case of Turkey being unable to meet her own troops and obligations for England's subjects.

Lemon futures closing were quiet. Cut lemons commanded 1 per box and new paper 5 to 6 per box. Seventeen carloads were sold. Before exchange was this at the opening. During exchange was strong. Not quoted value been not changed. There was a rapid rise in Wall street prices. The Chicago produce markets averaged a little more active, wheat being five on the short deal the weight of July deliveries are very ill good, and are also easier as an

parts of mine in the West, and governors in eighteen. As compared with Tuesday pork closed firm, half to cents lower, ribs 2½ cents lower, lard 5 cent higher, Saturday 1 cent higher, Saturday 1 cent lower, and lard went to cents higher.

GENERAL REPORTS ARE FAVORABLE.

The expression of opinion called "The American Shipping and Industrial League," which convened in this city yesterday, seemed to grow more in looking by members meeting in Chicago. Here they had all the conditions and interests of a suitable nature without the most inconsiderate projections and controversies of such plans. If the movements will only show worthy good sense in the growth of the object in view, as suggested by the name of the league, they will surely assert the privilege they are enjoying of transacting in our leading lake business. The fact that they were entirely devoted to the assertion of the meeting. The record would almost begin this morning. The purpose of the league is then set forth in its circular letter:

The league was created last year in the belief that the progress of manufacturing and commercial interests is equal to the energy of the American people did the conviction of our duty was the same.

It will be observed that this league looks shipping and industry in its union. It would serve to frighten that they are on the losing scale that the only way to secure and retain our shipping is to put our industry upon a footing of international competition. American labor must produce what other nations must do prices to meet general competition, or the more ocean shipping we lose the worse off we must be. Congress of American goods carried in foreign ports will remain to the shirt's hold would unless they can be of direct or indirect to the competing merchandise of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The records with our export trade to demonstrate since 1880 is they are the fear for export except a few special products or articles, the markets are stand this country produces where nothing which the rest of the world stores at American prices, cannot have possession. Our farmers have practically no "protection." for their wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, butter, chicken, cotton, and other staples, and they furnish a great deal of freight for ocean conference, but with no important exception the American ocean factorers are excluded from foreign markets by the very policy which is supposed to be for their good.

We will suppose an American ship to be under such liberal subsidy as to meet the most extreme demand of the bill. In other words, assume the existence of an American shipping so subsidized and subsidized by the Government that it could take American manufactures to any foreign port desired for a stock control rate of transportation. Even then no manufacturer could afford to send himself of the privilege. A cargo costing $20,000 to produce in New England or Pennsylvania could only be sold at an average for about $15,000. In whose due might be the ports of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, Brazil, Argentine States, Chili, Peru, Colombia, Japan, China, the Indies, Australia, Java, Hawaiian, or any where else would come in competition with English, German, and French goods offered at the very from 30 to 50 per cent less than the American goods. The ship might store every sea and by every port with the same result. It is a matter of indifference to the purchaser whether the goods come under this or that flag, the only question being the price as compared with similar goods in the same market.

From a practical point of view Chicago was about the last place which should have been selected for the meeting of this league. New York, Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, or some other Eastern city should have been chosen, for the real shipping are the Eastern seaboard and the foreign engineers, who are supposed to be the present Administration, which has resisted all its subsidies pledges. So long as the dominant sentiment element of the administration party continues to be led by Hon. Randall American manufacturing industry will be subject to continuous hostility any development of American export shipping, no matter how much of the people's money might be poured down that vehicle called subsidy.

Chicago and the West as their undoubtedly an a good many great commercial of the day, but coal is not counted at Bonanza.

Nothing would be plainer than the absurdity of trying to build up a foreign trade while endeavoring is impossible to produce domestic goods at anything like foreign prices. The Eastern States might as well undertake by subsidies to raise wheat and corn for the Western market. It is to be hoped that the conventions now in session in our city will show some appreciation of this absurdity and turn its mind to the question of removing the actual rock or obstacle that stands in the way of a revival of American ocean shipping.

THE EARLY FOOD SUPPLY QUESTION.

The New York Post, while supporting an appeal of John Sherman's scheme to expend the duties on sugar and substitute direct taxation for the protection of the Louisiana planters, still takes exception to The Tribune's suggestion that the plan would simply enable the sugar-exporting countries to put on the tax which the United States should remove. It says:

Sugar is not an article of such world-wide consumption that the consumer would be affected by a small change in the duty. The total consumption of sugar in the United States is about 3,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons are produced in this country. The total consumption of sugar in the United States is about 3,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons are produced in this country. The total consumption of sugar in the United States is about 3,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons are produced in this country.

This is quite remarkable doctrine for an editor an organ of free trade as the Journal (Detroit) ought to an article of wide circulation, but the market of the United States would be easily covered by ten times or four exporting countries acting in concert as soon as American ports were thrown open. The Post's theory presupposes the free play of competition between sugar-exporting countries—omitting altogether improbable under the circumstances. Spain would hardly undertake single-handed and alone to put an export tax on Cuba sugar, but even if she should it is improbable that she would be very much interested and uncharitable. The United States would simply put up a price of $5 millions per annum to be divided among the sugar-exporting countries on the one condition that they would agree among themselves as to the proportion of the supply. How long would they be in reaching such an agreement? How long would it take Germany and the Spanish and French and Austrian Finance Ministers to agree on the form of a tax that would transfer to their coffers the sugar revenue of this country now imposed by our Government? The less amount of the prompt sugar-export

ing committee are numerous and dangerous to their home for such occasion. Even conference might benefit certain private individuals, but no experts the world understands government affairs and supply sources for the two sorts. Would Germany and France, for instance, neglect the tempting opportunity to break off the largest duty now yet in operation sugar and substitute a country-replenishing export tax? Would any other large sugar-exporting country forego the opportunity to join a syndicate to enrich itself by taxing a fool foreign nation like the United States? What sort of diplomats have those European countries if they would not soon organize a kind of international "trust," agree upon the rates of export tax, and allow the others offered by the United States? It is absurd to suppose they would fail to profit by such an opportunity. They would combine among themselves and as just as Brazil did when we repealed the duties on coffee—put on the tax which the United States took off. Possibly they might not go to the full limit of our present duties, which range on the different grades from one and a half to three and a half cents per pound, averaging about two and a half cents, or 50 per cent ad valorem—but they would surely get half or three-fourths of the amount surrendered by the United States.

But the main objection to Harrison's hasty scheme is not simply that, in his zeal to relieve, it would lose to the sunshine of consumers for the benefit of foreigners, but that a greater like the introduction of a new principle into our country—viz., that the taxes collected from the people for the purpose of maintaining classes shall be levied on for the benefit of those whose business does not pay as well. Possibly this may prove a popular doctrine and may gain Mr. Harrison many supporters for the Presidency, but it will not be in the interests and advantages are concerned. Sugar is the sugar-growers. Whatever may have been his private views a year ago, he is now the champion of the sugar-growers. Whatever may be his private views a year ago, he is now the champion of the sugar-growers.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL AND ITS ENEMIES.

It was hardly to be said that the opponents of the Chicago Drainage Canal scheme down the Desplaines Valley from Summit to Wilson Springs has thrown much additional light on the drainage problem. The Commissioners have learned from actual observation something about the lay of the land, the location of the Calumet Wentworth ditch and dam, and the talk more intelligently on these matters hereafter. The Commissioners, in their turn, however, are of some considerable importance, as they exhibit a candid disinclination on the part of the city authorities to go to any expense in settling the much-talked-of Bensenville canal at a cost of two or three millions or to build a big dam across the low ground between Summit and Riverside to keep the Desplaines spring flood waters from the Chicago River.

Since the publication of City Engineer Ellsworth's report concerning the proposed new water works for Chicago and the extension of the existing tunnels two miles further into the lake the municipal authorities and the people have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity for the costly Bensenville "cutoff"; that it constitutes a would be a waste of the private money and an injury to the Chicago River. Consulting the Summit-Riverside idea they have practically agreed in order to considerations with the lake tunnels are extended out four miles and the new water works are to be built, working water. The argument in favor of both the cut-off and the Summit dam was that by means of them the flood waters of the Upper Desplaines Valley would be diverted from the Chicago River in the spring of each year without injury to the people of the Lower Desplaines Valley. The Chicago water supply would thus be protected against the pollution and contamination caused by the flood waters carrying portions of the river sewage to the vicinity of the city for three or four days in the months of February and March, and occasionally for a day in June. But as City Engineer Ellsworth has positively denied that if the existing tunnels are extended two miles further into the lake, and the submerged city tax for the new works is increased four miles more, there is no absolute necessity of an abundant supply of pure lately pure, wholesome, liquid, superabundant water at all times beyond the reach of sewage, there is no occasion to bother about the polluting influence of the Desplaines flood waters. Until the new works are erected and the old tunnels are extended the people of Chicago will be subjected four or five days each winter to a slight admixture of sewage in their water caused by the spring freshets. As soon as the new works are completed those same spring freshets will be very welcome to the city. They will give the Chicago River a thorough cleaning, scouring, and sweetening just before the warm weather sets in, taking out much of the foul matter into the lake, where it will be as diluted as to become innocuous, and in a brief time will be thoroughly sweetened. This scouring and sweetening of the river accomplished just now for the slight inconvenience arising from the "cut-off" water of the first week. When the new works are in operation we will have the spring cleaning and sweetening without the accompaniment of the ugly odors.

If the men were raised between Summit and Riverside the people of the Lower Desplaines Valley, on the Mayor and Mr. Ellsworth have intimated, ought to suggest to fall Chicago corporation for any flooding that may occur among them, and the connection between Wilson Springs and Summit would also subject of inconvenience and loss, and there ought be recourse suits for damages against the city. It would be logrolling to interfere with the one water that seem to keep it in a good state of repair as to prevent sight. That at least seems to be the sensible conclusion of the city authorities.

The work on the new water tunnel and the extension of the old ones ought to be pushed without delay, in view of the changed conditions of affairs. The consolidation of Mr. Ellsworth's data would be to pass water supply and where it can be had. There will be no concern in the north the security of the people of the valley nor those in the vicinity of the proposed Bensenville canal, and the enemy-land owners along the proposed route can avail themselves of the State Drainage law to the gross their property, as Chicago does not see the necessity for doing it for them. During the next two years the people of Joliet and the river towns may suggest some feasible plan by which the Chicago sewage can be sent into the valley in a sanitary sufficiency without in doubt to inefficiency and inconvenience and in accordance with the principle of the legislative prior consideration of 1889. For the present Chicago can afford to assume local

with regarding to water supply. It can take no time about making that change needful.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

In the Tribune's account of the conference, or a modified form to him in the original account of the Republican conference, he left out of the table in the case. The law was more than three millions to most of one, and practically nothing remains of the original bill except the duty on sugar. Under the bill as it now stands the Government would receive from sugar about $30,000,000 annually, and the consumers would pay about $60,000,000 annually. The bill as it now stands the Government would receive from sugar about $30,000,000 annually, and the consumers would pay about $60,000,000 annually.

Cleveland's Influence for Good.

According to some recent remarks of the Journal on the proposed appointment of Secretary Gresham to the Supreme Judge, the first distinct Democrat who has ever said: "It is under consideration by the President to offer a Democratic Presidential appointment to a Democrat." That part of it may be absurd opposed to office. That President gave Mr. Cleveland no advice about the matter, but merely pointed out the duty of a Republican Senate when confronted with a Republican President about appointments. Senate does not wish to confirm a Democrat having no qualifications as a lawyer, and about appointments such duty as required as a counsel to arrange matters between "Democrats," and he declined to do it. Senator Gresham's position as a college graduate and the counselor of the owner has been quite a puzzle to the Democratic politicians. He is about unknown as a lawyer, consisting of a post-graduate, but a politician for the presidency in the South during and about the war as a Democratic politician on one side with the record of the Supreme Court, and on the other with the record of a representative in a anti-Democratic war, and a Democratic Secretary of State, and a Democratic Postmaster-General, and Democratic Attorney-General, and Democratic Secretary of the Interior, and Democratic Secretary of War, and Democratic Secretary of the Navy, and Democratic Secretary of Agriculture, and Democratic Secretary of the Treasury

THE TURKISH WAR-CLOUD.

ENGLAND NOT APPRECIATIVE OF RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

The Ameer Counsels Over the Action of France—A Letter from Garfield Hinting Concerning the Irish Question—The French Government's Fear of Boulanger—Expulsion of Boston Pickets—The Czar in Berlin—Cable Notes.

LONDON, June 30.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—The stories that Russia and France intend to involve Turkey with war if she signed the convention with England are now admitted to have been exaggerated. The representatives of those two Powers nevertheless were sufficiently strong to induce the Porte to put another month's delay into the Ali-Cafi-Wolff affair, but the convention if the convention were not ratified immediately. The two months' period, however, has now expired, and Turkey is to the effect that Ali-Cafi and Wolff will start for England at once. Lord Salisbury's reply to the Porte's last note, which was received on Tuesday, is not yet known, but it is believed that it will be in the form of a refusal to grant any further delay. The Porte, however, will not be allowed to refuse to ratify the convention, as the Powers have agreed to support England's demands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cardinal Manning's Protest to the "Times"—The Editor's Reply.

LONDON, June 30.—Cardinal Manning writes to the Times protesting against its accusation of the employers from Home Rule "an Irish measure of Mgr. Persico and Mgr. Stonor had been invited at the instance of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh of Dublin and bearing the latter also to act as proctors of separate congress." The Cardinal says:

I really never myself was published. With the Irish question I have had nothing to do, and I have not written a word upon it for many years. I have not been in Ireland for more than twenty years. I have not been in Dublin for more than thirty years. I have not been in Ireland for more than twenty years. I have not been in Dublin for more than thirty years. I have not been in Ireland for more than twenty years. I have not been in Dublin for more than thirty years.

The Times, in an effusive, accuses the Irish clergy which Cardinal Manning exhibited of having had a hand in the Irish Home Rule bill. It has no more to do with the other clergy to which it refers. It would rather publish Irish bill for the very reason that Irish bill is not to be found in the Irish bill. It is not to be found in the Irish bill. It is not to be found in the Irish bill. It

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BUSINESS.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Yesterday.	Week ago.
New York		
Chicago		
Boston		
Philadelphia		
St. Louis		
San Francisco		

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, eighth premium; St. Louis, 50c discount.

The money market was without new or noteworthy feature yesterday. The demand for investment cash was fairly strong and rates were firm at 6 per cent for call and 6 @ 7 per cent for time loans. Although some of the banks are reported to be very strongly and have large surplus reserves, the New York Clearing-House banks, as a group, have been making the banks together, as statements of Saturday showed an excess of reserve over 25 per cent. Although as a result of yesterday's sale in the country, Boston banks have arrived from some sterling against coin from abroad, and have been quoted. The movement of the wool season is also expected to bring large amounts of currency this way, and it is believed that the movement of the crops will be heavy. The only thing in the market yesterday promising free trade was the report that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell bonds. This was not confirmed, however, and the market closed dull.

Chicago exchange on New York was sold at 25c discount per $1,000 to par, although the bulk of the business was done at 25c discount per $1,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out $1,000,000 on account of interest and bought $1,000,000 bonds.

Posted rates of leading bankers are as follows:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling exchange, actual		
Sterling exchange, posted		
Paris francs		
Antwerp francs		
Swiss francs		
Germany marks		
Holland guilders		

Commercial bills on London were 4 84½ @ 4 84¾ for sixty days and 4 86 @ 4 86¼ for sight.

Silver certificates were bought at 93½c and sold at 94c.

Bar silver was quoted at 93½c in New York and 93c in London.

Mexican dollars were quoted at 74c bid and 74½c asked.

Government bonds were dull and unchanged.

The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, coupon, 1907		
4½s, coupon, 1891		
4½s, coupon, 1907		
6s, coupon, 1895		
6s, coupon, 1897		
6s, coupon, 1898		
6s, coupon, 1899		
6s, coupon, 1901		
6s, coupon, 1902		
6s, coupon, 1903		
6s, coupon, 1904		
6s, coupon, 1905		
6s, coupon,

ARGUING FOR HARMONY.

ARENDS KUMISS.

TAR-OID
PILES. "SALT" RHEUM

BLANCARD'S PILLS,

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

FIRE WORKS

KNOX HATS.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

GRYLOCK INSTITUTE.

Stevens' Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

BABY CARRIAGES

NEWSBOYS

"GALA DAY."

Give the "Little Chaps" a Good Send-Off.

RED-HOT SALE OF

Dress Goods

28-inch Blazier, 28-inch Check Delaine, 27-inch Plain Delaine, 28-inch Fancy Delaine.	Worth 25c, Reduced to 12½c
36-inch Mixed Cheviots, 36-inch Elysian Cloth, 36-inch Basket Cloth.	Worth 50c, Reduced to 39c.
40-inch Corkscrews, 40-inch Camel's Hair Cloth, 42-inch Prunella Cloth.	Worth 75c, Reduced to 50c.

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Cool, Cooler, Coolest.

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Feather-Weight Coats and Vests

THAT WILL TEMPT YOU TO KEEP COOL.

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Come in and see the provision we have made for your comfort.

CLOSING OUT ALL OUR MEN'S SUITS CHEAP.

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Cor. State & Madison-sts.

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IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.

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Five Mixed Suitings to-day. Former price $40.

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THE KENSINGTON,

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

METROPOLITAN CAR COMPANY

STATE LINE

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

MONTREAL,

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

HOTEL RIVERVIEW,

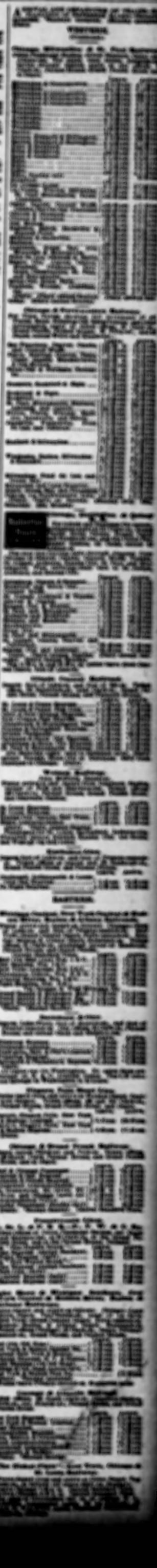
REVERE HOUSE,

SARATOGA SPRINGS

THE ACADIAN, CASTINE, ME.

Pleasant Point House.

THE "OAKWOOD."



THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

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IN GENERAL.

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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

[illegible]

No.

Chicago, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was a fact like a hole-runner to enter a boat fair?

S. A. Stanton.

Value of the West Side High School.

Chicago, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me what and where the requirements for graduation at Chicago public high schools are? Subscriber.

Yes, as All Other Countries.

Chicago, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Does Canada have a tariff on goods imported from any other country than the United States? If so, what other countries?

A. W. Wash.

No.

Constitutional Rule, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can U. Grandon, the colored graduate of West Point, be sent abroad by the United States Government to represent it abroad? If not, what is the reason of refusal?

J. E. Tarlton.

Col. Parker and the Normal School.

Chicago, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You could not have said and printed more truthful words in your editorial concerning the selection of principals in the Normal School at Englewood. From what I hear and see, I conclude that a person more than blank, or one who is not a member of the Parker ring, will not be appointed principal of the Normal School. Parker has made himself so obnoxious to the people of Chicago that he has no friends, and the Englewood Normal School will be a failure. Parker has no executive ability, and has shown himself to be a tyrant. Chicago.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Stock.

Chicago, June 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock being practically a Chicago stock, the holders are in this city are proud of its strength in competition with other stocks in the new Stock Exchange, and no small one either. This is a fact which is known to the whole world, and it is to be hoped that the Chicago Stock Exchange will not be ashamed to admit it to the privileges of dealing in it. Chicago.

Principal's Partiality for School.

Chicago, June 26.—The editorial on the first page of Tribune in regard to Principal Parker's letter to the high schools of Chicago is worthy of the Tribune. Mr. Parker's letter to the high schools is a most shameful piece of partiality for the Englewood High School. Mr. Parker's report to the Board of Education on the Englewood High School was another evidence of partiality for that school. Mr. Parker has been principal of the Englewood High School for a number of years, and has had the best opportunity to show what he could do with it. Mr. Parker has had the best teachers in the city of Chicago to work with, and has had the best pupils to work with. Mr. Parker

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BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

EXCURSIONS.

BONDS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL ESTATE.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

AN INCREASE IN RATE THROUGH